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A first embodiment of the present invention will now be described in detail with reference to the drawings. The ceramic paste in this embodiment contains from 30 to 95 wt.% glass powder or mixed glass-ceramic powder, from 0.3 to 15 wt.% resin, and from 3 to 70 wt.% solvent medium containing a solvent, a plasticizer and a dispersant. The ceramic paste should preferably contain from 70 to 90 wt.% glass powder or a mixed glass-ceramic powder, from 0.5 to 3.5 wt.% resin and from 7 to 20 wt.% solvent mixture (a solvent, a plasticizer and a dispersant). The content of the glass powder or the mixed glass-ceramic powder is limited within a range of from 30 to 95 wt.%. A content of under 30 wt.% makes it difficult to obtain ceramic capillary ribs of a prescribed shape by the use of a blade, and a content of over 95 wt.% makes it difficult to uniformly coat the paste on the substrate surface. The resin content is limited within a range of from 0.3 to 15 wt.%. A content under 0.3 % makes it difficult to obtain ceramic capillary ribs of a prescribed shape by the use of the blade, and a content of over 15 wt.% makes it difficult to uniformly coat the paste on the substrate surface and leads to the drawback of organic substances remaining in the ceramic ribs after firing. Further, the content of the solvent mixture is limited within a range of from 3 to 70 wt.%. With a content of under 3 wt.%, it is difficult to uniformly coat the paste on the substrate surface, and with a content of over 70 wt.%, it is difficult to obtain ceramic capillary ribs of a desired shape by the use of the blade. By blending the paste as described above, it is possible to obtain a paste having a viscosity within a range of from 1,000 to 500,000 cps, and accurately form ceramic capillary ribs 13 while inhibiting dripping of the ceramic capillary ribs 13 formed on the substrate.

Page 11, line 28 to page 12, line 11, please replace the paragraph with the following text:

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Referring again to Fig. 1, formation of the ceramic capillary ribs 13 by the use of the blade 12 having the configuration described above is accomplished by thrusting the comb-teeth 12b formed on the blade 12 into the ceramic paste film 11 formed by coating the ceramic paste onto the surface of the substrate 10, and with the edge 12a of the blade kept in contact with the substrate 10 surface, moving the blade in a certain direction as shown by the solid line arrow in Fig. 1 while fixing the substrate 10, or moving the substrate 10 in a certain direction as shown by the broken line arrow in Fig. 1 while fixing the blade 12. As a result of this movement, portions of the paste coated onto the substrate 10 surface, corresponding to the comb-teeth 12b of the blade 12 move to the gaps between the comb-teeth 12b or are swept off. Only the paste located in the gaps between the comb-teeth remains on the substrate 10, thus forming ceramic capillary ribs 13 on the substrate 10 surface. When the depth of the comb-teeth is greater than the thickness of the paste film 11, the paste swept off upon movement of the blade 12 or the glass substrate 10 enters the groove, thus permitting formation of the ceramic capillary ribs 13 having a height larger than the thickness of the paste film 11.